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CHICAGO

AND THE

... WORLD'S ...
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

1893

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CHICAGO, 1892.

LOCATION.—The City of Chicago is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, 853 miles from the City of Baltimore, the nearest point on the Atlantic, 911 miles from New York, and 2,417 miles from San Francisco on the Pacific. Its mean elevation is twenty-five feet above Lake Michigan, and 591 feet above mean sea level.

SIZE.—The area of the City of Chicago is 180.5 square miles, divided by the Chicago River and its branches into three sections, known as the North, South and West Divisions. These are connected by fifty-three swing bridges and three tunnels. The Park and Boulevard system of Chicago, occupying 3,290 acres, is the most extensive of any city in the world and is alone worthy of a visit; when completed it will intersect and surround the city on all four sides, forming a series of drives nearly 100 miles in extent.

WORLD'S FAIR.—The selection of Chicago as the location for the World's Fair 1893, is indicative of the strong impression made upon representatives from all sections of the United States as to its fitness for this vast undertaking. There is no other city in the Union which for position alone can compare with Chicago; centrally located, with thousands of miles of direct railroad connections, it is equi-distant to Spain and Japan, London and Canton, Buenos Ayres and St. Petersburgh. Mexico and Montreal are brought to its gates. Still farther, Chicago is entitled to the World's Fair from its rank as a cosmopolitan city, being the second city on this continent in population and the seventh in the world, and such a population!

Outside of London it is doubtful if any city in the world can show as large and as varied foreign population as the City of Chicago.

NATIONALITIES COMPRISING THE POPULATION OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

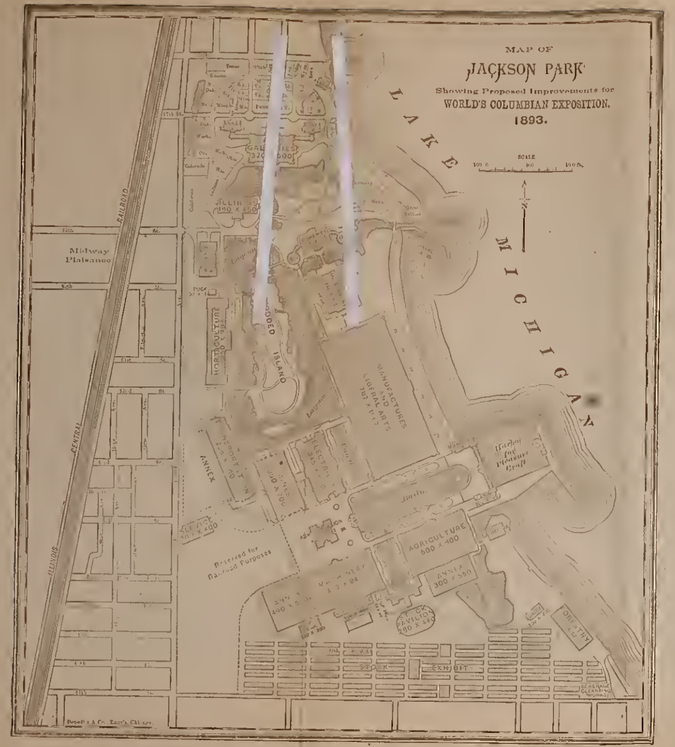
American	292,463	Hollanders	4,912
German	384,958	Hungarians	4,827
Irish	215,534	Swiss	2,735
Bohemian	54,209	Roumanians	4,350
Polish	52,756	Canadians	6,989
Swedish	45,877	Belgians	682
Norwegian	44,615	Greeks	698
English	33,785	Spanish	297
French	12,963	Portuguese	34
Scotch	11,927	East Indians	28
Welsh	2,966	West Indians	37
Russian	9,977	Sandwich Islanders	31
Danes	9,891	Mongolians	1,217
Italians	9,921		
			1,208,669

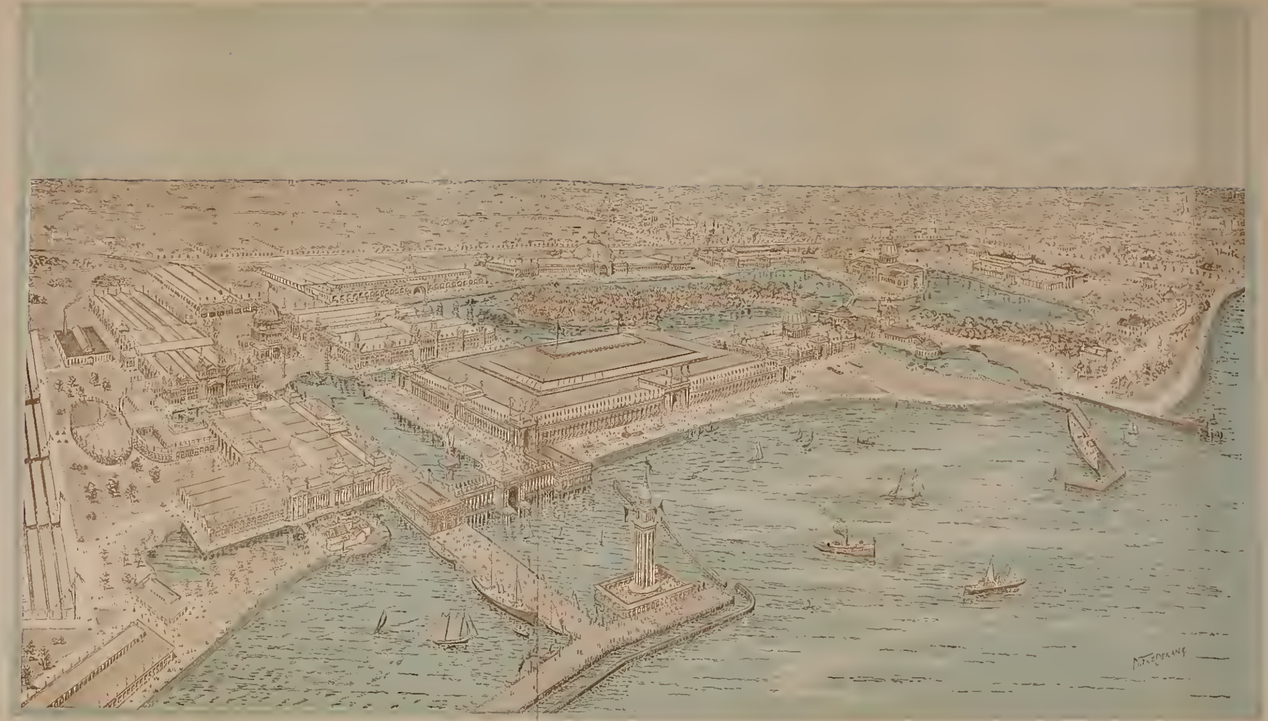
CHICAGO AS A RAILWAY CENTER.—For the clearance of the great volume of traffic, in addition to the water facilities, there are thirty-five railway lines terminating in Chicago. They reach from Chicago to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Lake Superior and the Gulf of Mexico, and all the great cities of the United States and Canada, as well as the borders of Manitoba and Mexico. These lines vary in length from 50 to 7,000 miles.

There are five union depots in the city, handsome and commodious structures, besides one depot used exclusively by the line which owns it.

A passenger may enter at Chicago a luxuriously furnished sleeping car, and without leaving it, reach any of the principal sea-board cities of the United States, as well as railway lines leading into Canada on the north, and Mexico on the south. Over 900 exclusively passenger trains arrive and depart each day, of which 248 are through or express trains, the remainder, suburban and accommodation trains. It is estimated that fully 175,000 people arrive and depart each day.

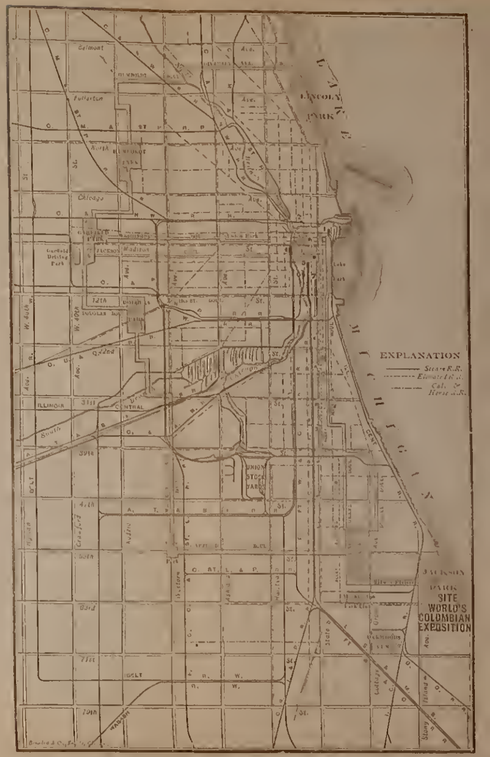
RAILROAD DEPOTS.—The following is a complete list of the various railways entering Chicago, with their branch lines. The number set opposite each indicates the depot terminals of each, as shown on the Map of Chicago on reverse side of this folder:





CORRECT GENERAL VIEW WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SEE MAP AT THE LEFT FOR KEY.



MAP OF CHICAGO.

7 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
8 Baltimore & Ohio.
4 Chicago & Alton.
7 Chicago & Erie.
4 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
7 Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
4 Chicago, Evanston & Lake Shore.
7 Chicago & Grand Trunk.
4 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
2 Chicago & North-Western.
5 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
7 Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City
6 Chicago & Northern Pacific.
6 Chicago & South-Western.
1 Chicago & West Michigan.
7 Chicago & Western Indiana.
1 Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago.
3 Illinois Central.
8 Lake Shore & Michigan South'n
3 Michigan Central.
2 Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.
4 Milwaukee & Northern.
7 Missouri Pacific.
7 Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.
5 New York, Chicago & St. Louis.
4 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.
4 Pitt-burgh, Ft. Wayne & Chi.
7 Wabash.
6 Wisconsin Central.

STREET RAILWAYS.—There are 306 miles of street railways in the City of Chicago, running to all parts of the city and furnishing accommodations to nearly 600,000 people per day. This capacity will be greatly increased in anticipation of the large influx of visitors during 1893.

ACCOMMODATIONS.—It is a cause of great satisfaction to all interested in the success of the World's Fair 1893, that Chicago stands unrivaled for its accommodations for visitors. There are at the present time about 750 hotels, large and small, with a capacity sufficient to care comfortably for at least 150,000 extra guests; this is entirely outside of the enormous number of boarding and private houses, which, in an emergency, would probably double this estimate. There is every reason to look forward to an increase of at least one-fourth more in these accommodations before the opening of the Fair. In addition to the above large number of hotels, there are in Chicago at the present time over 100 first-class restaurants, with a feeding capacity of at least 100,000 persons daily.

THEATRES.—There are thirty-two first-class theatres and places of amusement in Chicago, with an estimated gross attendance daily of from 25,000 to 30,000 people.

CHURCHES.—There are 465 places of public worship, of all denominations, in Chicago, with an estimated gross attendance on each and every Sunday of not less than 120,000 persons.

THE PRESS OF CHICAGO.—There are 531 newspapers published in Chicago, and the extent of their circulation can be gauged from the statement that 20,000,000 pounds of serial matter finds its way through the Chicago post office annually.

FINANCIAL.—The bonded debt of the city amounts to $13,546,400, bearing interest at 5½ to 7 per cent. The total annual interest paid upon this debt during last year was $825,350,40. The bonded debt has been increased by the issuance of 4 per cent. bonds—$5,000,000 as authorized by the State Legislature for expenses of the World's Fair, which will make the city debt less than more than $18,500,000. This is a much smaller debt than any other city of a similar size.

MISCELLANEOUS.—

Number of steam railway lines entering the city..... 35
Miles of street railway track laid over..... 306
Miles of electric wire..... 1,200
Acres in public parks..... 2,123
Miles in boulevards..... 74
Miles of streets in city..... 2,335
Number of river bridges..... 56
Number of viaducts..... 29
Number of street lamps..... 37,000
Miles of river frontage..... 41
Miles of frontage on Lake Michigan..... 21
Number of public school buildings..... 221
Number of pupils enrolled..... 130,000
Number of police stations..... 28
Number of men employed on police force..... 1,900
Number of men employed in fire department..... 913
Number of fire engine houses..... 37
Number of employes in post office..... 1,370

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

OPENS MAY 1, 1893, AND CLOSES OCT. 30, 1893.

The site adopted for the great Exposition of 1893 is that portion of the celebrated South Park System of Chicago, known as Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance. Having in view the comfort and convenience of the hundreds of thousands of our citizens and those from abroad, this site affords advantages which upon reflection must be appreciated and clearly understood by the practical mind. This beautiful location is within easy distance of the center of the business portion of Chicago, and is accessible by many of the most complete transportation facilities. Jackson Park has a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and one-half miles, and contains nearly 553 acres of ground. The Midway Plaisance, which forms the connecting link between Jackson and Washington Parks, is one mile long and 600 feet wide, making an additional area of about 80 acres.

The illustrations of buildings and grounds shown in general view upon the first page of this folder, give a very complete idea of the plans contemplated in this stupendous work. The architectural groupings and grandeur of highly ornamental design will, collectively, excel all previous attempts at any Exposition. The plan of arrangements for the grounds will present features in landscape effects, statuary, fountains, inland lakes, ornamental bridges, avenues and floral designs so artistic in their beauty as to surpass all efforts of the world. The frontage of the grounds on Lake Michigan affords grand opportunities for marine displays of the most magnificent character, which will be taken full advantage of by the management in furnishing beautiful attractions which otherwise could not be attempted.

It may be said to be assured that the exhibits at the Exposition will cover a wider range and be far more numerous than any previous Exposition ever held. The whole world is interested and all the Nations of the earth will participate with the grandest and most creditable characteristic exhibits of their arts, sciences, natural resources, customs, and condition of their people. From far-away India, Burmah, Siam, China, Japan, Persia, Islands of the Pacific, Australia, Tasmania, Egypt, Turkey and the strange lands of mysterious and almost unknown Africa will contribute their full exhibit. Millions of money will be expended by these foreign countries, and the beauty of the Exposition will be enhanced thereby to a greater degree. The contemplated plans of many of these countries indicate an intention to construct buildings of the finest character in which to make their exhibits. The style of architecture will be characteristic of the country represented. It will thus be seen that in addition to the beautiful buildings erected by the Exposition there will also be a grand display of architecture from every part of the world, making the variety of design so extensive as to be bewildering in its outlines.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION.—The foreign nations and colonies which thus far have determined to participate in the Exposition, and the amounts of their appropriations, made or officially proposed, as far as information concerning them has been received at headquarters, are the following:

Argentine Rep.	$100,000	Great Britain	125,000
Austria	140,000	Guatemala	$120,000
Barbadoes	6,000	Hayti	25,000
Bermuda	1,000	Honduras	20,000
Bolivia	30,700	Jamaica	20,000
Brazil	600,000	Japan	650,765
British Guiana	25,000	Mexico	50,000
S. Honduras	1,500	New South Wales	150,000
Canada	100,000	New Zealand	27,500
Cape Colony	25,000	Nicaragua	30,000
Ceylon	65,000	Norway	56,280
Colombia	100,000	Orange Free State	7,500
Costa Rica	150,000	Paraguay	100,000
Cuba	23,000	Peru	125,000
Denmark	67,000	Salvador	12,000
Dutch Guiana	10,000	Servia	53,000
D. W. Indies	5,000	Tasmania	30,000
Ecuador	125,000	Trinidad	15,000
France	627,230		
Germany	809,200	Total	$4,607,995

The following named countries have also expressed a determination to participate, but the amount of money to be expended by each is not yet known:

Algeria.	Madagascar.	Siam.
Belgium.	Madeira.	South Australia.
B. Columbia.	Malta.	Spain.
Dutch W. I.	Mosquito Land.	Transvaal.
Egypt.	Netherlands.	Turkey.
Eugheria.	Persia.	Uruguay.
F. Guiana.	Porto Rico.	Venezuela.
Greece.	Queensland.	Victoria.
Hawaii.	Russia.	
India.	San Domingo.	

From information received at Exposition headquarters, there will be added to the above list Hungary, Bulgaria and many others. At a low estimate the total of the appropriations of foreign nations will reach $6,000,000. Nearly all of the participating nations will erect buildings in the Exposition grounds. Building sites have already been selected by Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

UNITED STATES AND STATES AND TERRITORIES.—The great interest shown by foreign nations is being emulated on a broad scale by the United States Government and the States and Territories of the Union. The United States Government is erecting a grand building for the display which the resources of such a nation and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people. For this purpose and for other necessary expenses Congress has appropriated $1,500,000. The subjoined tables show the States and Territories that will participate and the amounts which each has set aside for its exhibit:

Arizona	$ 30,000	Nebraska	$ 50,000
California	300,000	New Hampshire	25,000
Colorado	100,000	New Jersey	70,000
Delaware	10,000	New Mexico	25,000
Idaho	20,000	New York	300,000
Illinois	800,000	North Carolina	25,000
Indiana	75,000	North Dakota	25,000
Iowa	175,000	Ohio	100,000
Maine	40,000	Pennsylvania	300,000
Maryland	60,000	Rhode Island	25 000
Massachusetts	150,000	Vermont	15,000
Michigan	100,000	Washington	40,000
Minnesota	50,000	West Virginia	40,000
Missouri	150,000	Wisconsin	65,000
Montana	50,000	Wyoming	30,000
Total			$3,305,000

Appropriation bills are now pending in legislatures as follows:

Connecticut	$ 50,000	Utah	$50,000
Kentucky	100,000	Virginia	50,000
Mississippi	50,000		
Total			$300,000

In several States the appropriations made are only preliminary, and will be largely increased. Nine States which, owing to constitutional restriction or other prohibitive reason, made no World's Fair appropriations, have held State conventions and formed organizations of the stock-subscription sort for raising the amounts deemed necessary for creditable representation. These States and the sums they are thus raising are:

Alabama	$ 50,000	Michigan	$ 50,000
Arkansas	100,000	Oregon	100,000
Florida	100,000	South Dakota	80,000
Georgia	100,000	Texas	300,000
Kansas	100,000		
Total			$830,000

Combined with the enterprising work and encouraging promises of all the countries of the earth, there is also positive assurance from thousands of individual interests in all parts of the world that encourages the management to expect such a display of the resources and products of the human race as to outshine anything of the kind ever attempted. Thirteen departments have been organized, in which all material things known to man have been carefully and respectively classified, and every facility will be provided to enable exhibitors to display their special products to the best advantage.

Large as the area for the forthcoming Exposition is, it will require the greatest circumspection on the part of those intrusted with the allotment of space to make it adequate for the large mass of exhibitors who are preparing to display their varied resources. This condition gives assurance of a larger number of exhibits than at any previous World's Exposition, the applications is increasing daily, and by the time of the allotment of space, which will probably be about July or August, 1892, there is no doubt but that every foot of available space will be more than covered by the demand from exhibitors. This fact alone assures the success of the Fair.

EXPOSITION FINANCES.—The finances of the Exposition are in a very satisfactory condition. At the inception of the enterprise Chicago provided $10,000,000, of which $8,000,000 was subscribed as the capital stock of the World's Columbian Exposition, and $5,000,000 was in bonds, voted by the City Council of the City of Chicago.

Subscriptions to the capital stock are continually being made, and now approximate nearly $6,000,000.

The subscriptions to the capital stock are paid on the call of the Directory as the money is needed in the prosecution of the work.

Under the supervision of the National Commission, the Exposition has assumed a broader scope than was at first contemplated. This enlargement involves a great additional expense, which it is expected the Government will provide, in part or in full. A bill for such provision is now pending in Congress.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—The dimensions of the great Exposition buildings are indicated in the following table:

Buildings.	*in feet.*	*in acres.*
Manufactures and Liberal Arts	787x1687	30.5
Administration	262x 262	1.6
Mines	350x 700	5.6
Electricity	345x 690	5.5
Transportation	256x 960	5.6
Transportation Annex	425x 900	8.8
Woman's	199x 388	1.8
Art Galleries	320x 500	3.7
Art Gallery Annexes (2)	120x 200	1.1
Fisheries	195x 365	1.4
Fisheries Annexes (2)	50x 100	.5
Horticulture	250x 998	5.7
Horticulture Greenhouses (8)	24x 100	.5
Machinery	492x 846	9.6
Machinery Annex	368x 550	6.2
Machinery Power House	490x 461	
Machinery Pumping Works	77x 84	2.1
Machinery Machine Shop	106x 250	
Agriculture	500x 800	9.2
Agriculture Annex	300x 350	3.8
Agriculture Assembly Hall, etc	125x 450	1.3
Forestry	208x 528	2.5
Sewmill	125x 200	.8
Dairy	100x 200	.5
Live Stock (2)	55x 200	.9
Live Stock Pavilion	280x 440	2.8
Live Stock Sheds		40.0
Casino	120x 250	.7
Music Hall	120x 250	.7
United States Covernment	345x 415	3.3
United States Government Imitation Battleship	69.25x 348	.3
Illinois State	160x 459	1.7
Illinois State Wings (2)		.3
		159.3

The Exposition buildings, not including those of the Government and Illinois, have also a total gallery area of 45.9 acres, thus making their total floor space 199.7 acres. The Fine Arts Building has 7,885 lineal feet, or 145,852 square feet of wall space.

ANNEXES.—All of the annexes will be scarcely less imposing and architecturally beautiful than the main buildings themselves. The live-stock sheds, which will cover an immense area as indicated, are to be constructed as inexpensively as possible without marring the general architectural effect. The power houses, pumping works, etc., are to be exhibits in themselves, and so constructed as to be readily inspected by visitors. There will be several Exposition buildings in addition to those named, but plans concerning them are not yet fully determined. Every possible convenience and accommodation for the press representatives of the world will be provided. There will be a reproduction of the Spanish convent, La Rabida, in which a wonderfully complete collection of Columbus relics and allied exhibits will be gathered. The total cost of the Exposition structures alone is estimated at about $8,000,000.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.—One notable particular wherein the World's Columbian Exposition differs from any previous World's Fair is the prominence of women in its management. The Act of Congress authorizing the holding of the Exposition, also created a Board of Lady Managers, consisting of two members, with alternates, from every State and Territory, eight members and alternates at large, and the same from the City of Chicago. Recognizing as it first duty, the promotion of the general interests of the Exposition, the Board has rendered valuable assistance to the National Commissioners, in influencing favorable legislation, and in awakening that interest and in formulating plans for the development of local resources. In addition, it holds and exercises as a dual function, the guardianship of women's special interests. There will be no separate display of women's work, the Board having decided that to be inexpedient; but in the Woman's Building, which is designed for administrative and other purposes, will be a showing of such things as women are particularly and vitally interested in, and which do not properly belong to the general competitive classification. Every department of the entire Exposition is as open to women as to men, and the Act of Congress gives the Board the right to representation on all juries of award where women's work is concerned. So great indeed has the importance of the Board become, that it has long since been recognized as an all pervading and influential factor of the entire international enterprise. The Lady Managers have invited the women of all countries to participation in the Exposition. Numerous foreign committees, comprised of women, have already been formed, and are now in successful co-operation with the official Board.

This Board has instituted, in connection with the model Hospital of the Woman's Building, a Department of Public Comfort, which promises to become a novel and excellent feature of the Exposition. This is intended to be supplementary to the Hospital, and to provide for such cases of slight illness or accidents as do not require regular medical attendance. The main room will be in the Woman's Building, and will have parlors and rest-rooms, and in every division of the Exposition, and all of them will be under the supervision of the Lady Managers.

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.—This constitutes the intellectual department of the Exposition, and the motto of its, "Not Things, but Men," and it is organized to provide for the presentation, by papers, addresses and discussion, of the mental and moral status and achievements of the human race. Under its auspices, a series of congresses will be held in Chicago during the progress of the Exposition, in which, it is already assured, will participate a great many of the ablest living representatives in the various fields of intellectual and moral endeavor. The Auxiliary embraces between fifteen and twenty main Departments, such as Literature, Government, Education, Music, Science, Art, Engineering, etc., in each of which are subdivisions. A program is being arranged for congresses in each of these departments and divisions, in which specialists and advanced thinkers may participate in discussing the vital and important questions, and presenting the latest and best achievements of the human mind in each. During the Exposition the Auxiliary will have the use of a magnificent permanent Art Palace, while the Chicago Art Institute, allied by the Exposition Directory, is about erecting on the lake front. This will have two large audience rooms, each of 3,500 capacity, and from twenty to thirty smaller rooms, of capacity ranging from 300 to 750. The great Auditorium will also be utilized for the larger congresses, and numerous other halls are available when required. Each congress will be supervised by a committee of persons actively interested in its particular field, acceptance of such responsibility having already been given in the cases of the first fully one hundred congresses altogether will be held. It is the intention to publish their proceedings in enduring form.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.—Connecting Jackson Park with Washington Park, will be occupied throughout its entire length by special Exposition features, largely of a foreign character, such as the "Bazaar of all Nations," "Street in Cairo," "Street in Constantinople," "Moorish Palace," "Main Village," and others, which are now under the control of the Director of Concessions.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION.—The Expositian management fully appreciates the necessity for protecting the interests of the visitor and exhibitor.

A large, well organized and disciplined force of police will be constantly on duty to attend to everything pertaining to the welfare and protection of the enormous crowds which will daily be present. The average daily attendance will probably reach not less than 150,000 people, and on many days this number will be more than doubled.

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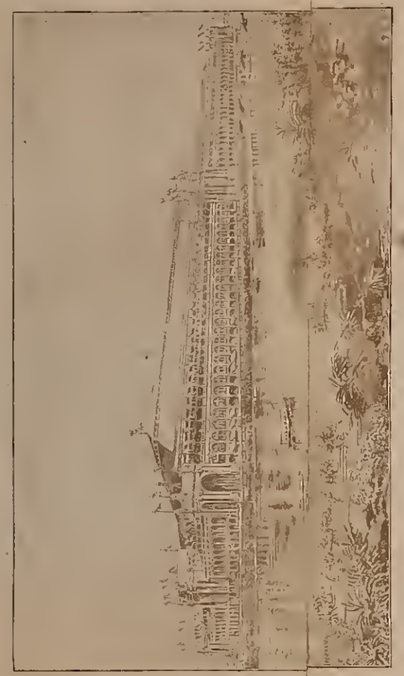
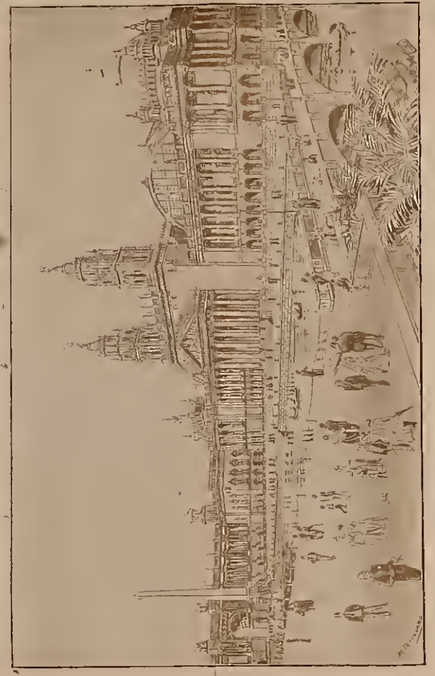
MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

This is the largest building ever constructed for exposition purposes, and will also be regarded as the chief architectural marvel of the Exposition. Rectangular in shape, its dimensions are 1,687 feet long by 787 feet wide, or 31 acres of floor space; height of walls 79 feet, height of roof 245 feet. The interior is divided into surrounding aisles 50 feet wide, and a great central hall 200 feet wide and 245 feet high. This hall alone contains more than ten acres, and within the vast area there is room for the largest structures. The roof trusses, 378 in number, which support the roof, are of the largest size ever made. They span 208 feet and rise 31 feet from the floor. Each one will bear a load of 4,000,000 pounds, and weighs 300,000 pounds, or with purlins 450,000 pounds. The entire roof covers an area of 32.5 acres. The entire building, including annex, is 41 acres. Its construction required 15,000,000 feet of lumber, 5,000,000 pounds of steel and 2,000,000 pounds of iron. The floors above contain 2,000,000 feet, or 315 carloads of lumber, and five carloads of nails were required to nail it to the joists. The cost of the building is about $1,700,000. Architect, George B. Post, of New York.



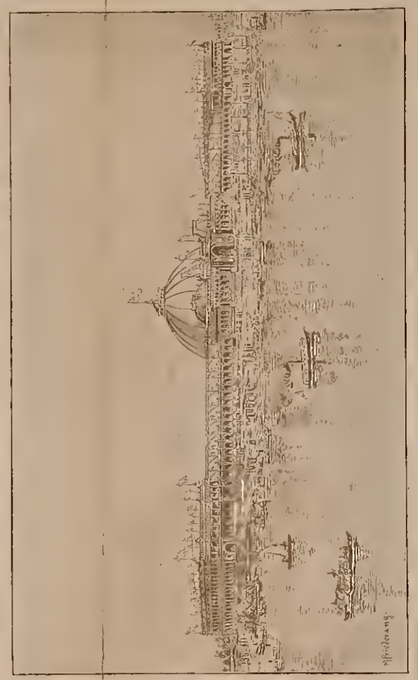
MACHINERY HALL.

Including annex is 1,200 feet long by 490 feet wide, or 13.8 acres. Architects, Peabody & Stearns, of Boston. Cost of building, $1,000,000.



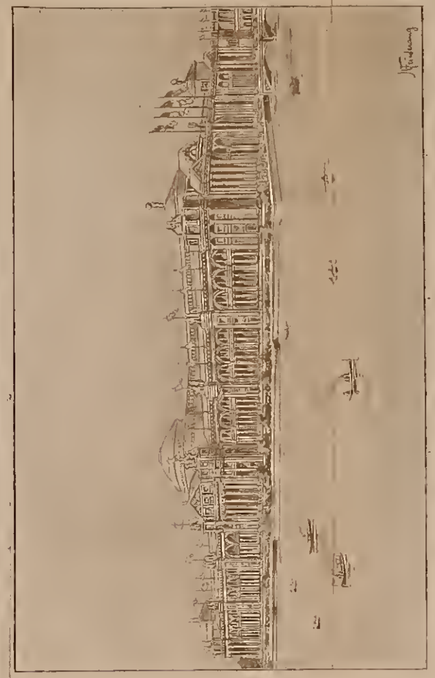
HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

368 feet long, 250 feet wide, covering 3.1 acres. Dimensions of dome, 160 feet in diameter at the base, and 120 feet high. Architect, W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. Cost of building, $300,000.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

800 feet long, 500 feet wide with an annex 200 by 500 feet, with an assembly hall 125 by 450 feet covering 14.3 acres. Architects, McKim, Mead & White of New York. Cost of building, $800,000.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

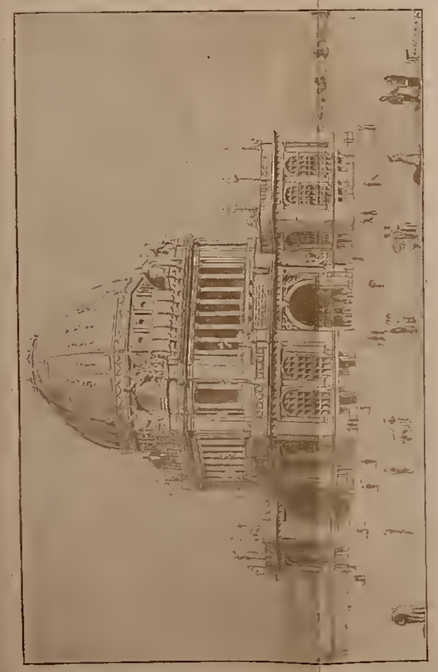
100 feet long by 350 feet wide, or 5.6 acres. Architect, S. S. Beeman of Chicago. Cost of building, $300,000.

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

[illegible] feet long by 200 feet wide, with an annex 100 feet long by 425 feet wide or 14.4 acres. Architects, Adler & Sullivan of Chicago. Cost of building, $370,000.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Area, 262 x 262 feet. Dimensions of the dome, 120 feet in diameter at the base, and 276 feet high. Architect, Richard M. Hunt, of New York. Cost of Building, $440,000.



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

385 feet long by 199 feet wide, or 1.8 acres. Architect, Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston. Cost of building, $138,000.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.

500 feet long by 320 feet wide, with two annexes each 200 feet long by 120 feet wide, or 4.8 acres. Architect, P. B. Atwood, of Chicago. Cost of building, $970,000.

ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

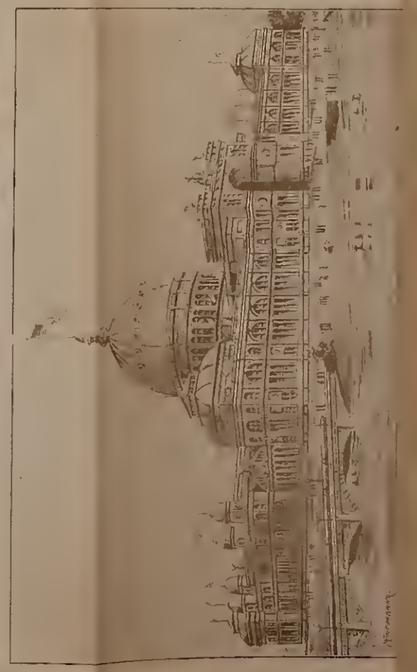
500 feet long by 345 feet wide, or 3.6 acres. Architects, Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City. Cost of building, $375,000.

FORESTRY BUILDING.

525 feet long by 208 feet wide, or 2.5 acres. Architect, P. B. Atwood of Chicago. Cost of building, $150,000.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

415 feet long by 345 feet wide, or 3 acres. Cost of building, $100,000.



The buildings and valuable property of exhibitors will be thoroughly protected by a fire department of the highest standard of efficiency. Batallions of firemen, with every modern appliance of machinery, will be located in various parts of the grounds. This force will be on duty day and night. A perfect system of electric signals for use in case of fire will be employed.

To supply the Exposition buildings and grounds with water two pumping plants are being put in, one with a capacity of 24,000,000 gallons per day and the other of 40,000,000 gallons. Thus 64,000,000 gallons per day will be available. The pumping works and all the great machinery furnishing power to the Exposition will be open to the inspection of visitors.

PROSPECTUS OF DEDICATION CEREMONIES.—The Exposition buildings, as required by act of Congress, will be dedicated "with appropriate ceremonies" October 12, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The exercises will occupy three days, beginning the 11th and closing the 13th with a grand dedication ball. The committee having the matter in charge has planned to make the ceremonies most impressive in character. Something like $300,000 will be spent to secure this end. The President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Governors of the several States with their staffs, and the representatives of all foreign nations will be invited to be present. The mobilization of 10,000 militia and several thousand regulars is planned, as is also an imposing civic and industrial display. In the evenings there will be magnificent displays of fireworks, and in the Park waterways a pageant of symbolical floats representing the "Procession of the Centuries." In the dedicatory exercises on the 12th the completed buildings will be tendered by the President of the Exposition to the National Commission. President T. W. Palmer will accept them on behalf of that body and will at once present them to the President of the United States, who will fittingly respond. The dedicatory oration will follow. Much attention is being given to the musical portion of the program. This will include a dedicatory ode and orchestra marches written for the occasion. These and other numbers, including "America" and "Star Spangled Banner," will be rendered with full choral and orchestral accompaniment.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.—Among the most entertaining features of the Exposition will be the great Music Hall and its attractions. On the shore of Lake Michigan, at the end of the basin, is to be erected a beautiful building to be used exclusively for musical entertainments, taking the form of concerts and festivals, and producing the grandest works of the great composers. The musical programs will be of the highest standard, and in their production will certainly take rank with the greatest musical occasions in the history of the divine art. The celebrated artists of the world will be gathered together to make these entertainments complete. Great choruses are now being drilled and instructed in the works that will be produced. This work of preparation will continue assiduously until the opening of the Fair. The orchestra is to be chosen from the list of the finest artists in America In addition to these arrangements there will also be an opportunity to listen to the most famous military bands of the world. Many of the foreign governments propose to send their greatest band organizations; these, with the noted bands of the United States, will furnish such a quality of military music as has never been heard before. These arrangements for the pleasure of the visitors will be a source of enjoyment and do much to make the World's Columbian Exposition even greater as the historical event of the nineteenth century.

Application for information should be addressed to

GEO. R. DAVIS,

Director-General World's Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DISTANCES FROM CHICAGO

VIA RAIL TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND MEXICO.

To—	Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	837
Altoona, Pa	585
Atlanta, Ga	795
Annapolis, Md	881
Atlantic City, N. J	880
Albuquerque, N. M	1,377
Alliance, O	385
Atchison, Kan	505
Austin, Tex	987
Augusta, Ga	966
Augusta, Me	1,189
Bangor, Me	1,263
Bismarck, N. Dak	854
Boston, Mass	1,039
Baltimore, Md	853
Buffalo, N. Y	539
Burlington, Iowa	207
Burlington, Vt	1,182
Cairo, Ill	365
Cincinnati, O	293
City of Mexico	2,204
Cleveland, O	356
Charleston, S. C	1,103
Columbus, O.	314
Corpus Christi, Mexico	1,524
Council Bluffs, Ia	488
Columbia, S. C	837
Chattanooga, Tenn	657
Concord, N. H	1,083
Crestline, O	280
Cheyenne, Wyo	1,017
Cape May, N. J	903
Dallas, Tex	991
Deadwood, S. Dak	1,060
Denver, Col	1,113
Detroit, Mich	284
Davenport, Ia	183
Dubuque, Ia	188
Des Moines, Ia	357
Dayton, O	264
Dunkirk, N. Y	500
Dover, Del	898
Duluth, Minn	477
El Paso, Tex	1,630
Erie, Pa	451
Evansville, Ind	338
Fort Worth, Tex	1,023
Fort Wayne, Ind	148
Fargo, Dak	745
Fort Worth, Tex	1,023
Galveston, Tex	1,150
Green Bay, Wis	242
Gettysburg, Pa	771
Grand Rapids, Mich	182
Harrisburg, Pa	716
Hannibal, Mo	329
Hot Springs, Ark	693
Hartford, Ct	1,011
Helena, Mont	1,539
Houston, Tex	1,099
Hamilton, Can	472
Indianapolis, Ind	193
Jacksonville, Fla	1,248
Jackson, Miss	708
Jefferson City, Mo	408
Keokuk, Ia	250
Kansas City, Mo	458
Little Rock, Ark	710
La Crosse, Wis	280
Louisville, Ky	[illegible]

To—	Miles.
London, Canada	394
Lincoln, Neb	552
Leavenworth, Kan	484
Long Branch, N. J.	901
Leadville, Col	1,285
Madison, Wis	138
Marquette, Mich	390
Monterey, Mexico	1,531
Montpelier, Vt	1,224
Montgomery, Ala	870
Mobile, Ala	845
Memphis, Tenn	517
Minneapolis, Minn	420
Milwaukee, Wis	85
Macon, Ga	898
Montreal, Can	844
New York, N. Y	912
New Haven, Ct	915
New Orleans, La	915
Newport News, Va	948
Norfolk, Va	957
Nashville, Tenn	482
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	513
Newark, N. J	903
Newport, R. I	1,061
Ogden, Utah	1,529
Ottawa, Can	786
Omaha, Neb	492
Philadelphia, Pa	822
Portland, Me	1,128
Pittsburg, Pa	468
Pierre, S. Dak	776
Port Huron, Mich	335
Pueblo, Col	1,107
Patterson, N. J	883
Pensacola, Fla	972
Portland, Ore	2,465
Quebec, Can	1,116
Quincy, Ill	262
Racine, Wis	62
Rochester, N. Y	609
Raleigh, N. C	1,154
Richmond, Va	933
Rock Island, Ill	181
Sacramento, Cal	2,327
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,566
San Diego, Cal	2,347
Seattle, Wash	2,361
Sioux City, Ia	544
Springfield, Mass	941
Springfield, Ill	185
St. Louis, Mo	280
St. Paul, Minn	409
Saginaw, Mich	313
Sandusky, O	292
Savannah, Ga	1,088
Spokane, Wash	1,921
Steudenville, O	426
San Francisco, Cal	2,417
Syracuse, N. Y	690
Tampico, Mexico	2,284
Topeka, Kan	525
Toronto, Can	516
Toledo, O	243
Tacoma, Wash	2,320
Tampa, Fla	1,489
Utica, N. Y	743
Vera Cruz, Mexico	2,467
Vancouver, B. C	2,369
Victoria, B. C	2,453
[illegible]peg, Man	887
[illegible]ton, D. C	813
[illegible]W. Va	468
[illegible] Del	849

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